

British Bottle Up U-Boat Base at Ostend

T. R. Calls on Burleson to Curb Hearst

Asks Why Watson Was Punished and Wealthy Publisher Is Not

Replies to Challenge Of Cabinet Officer

Says Tribune, "Metropolitan" and "Collier's" Have Been Attacked

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday made public a preliminary answer to Postmaster General Burleson, who charged him to make good on the charges of discrimination by the government against loyal publications and in favor of disloyal publications.

As loyal publications which, he says, have upheld the war but told the necessary truths about the Administration's inefficiency and been punished therefore, Colonel Roosevelt named the New York Tribune, the "Metropolitan" and "Collier's."

Charging disloyal publications which, he says, have defended the inefficiency of the Administration and have been favored by the Administration, he named the various newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst. This powerful multi-millionaire, he declares, was permitted to play Germany's game on a large scale, while Tom Watson, of Georgia, a man of limited means, was punished for playing it on a small scale.

As part of the punishment visited upon the "Metropolitan," Colonel Roosevelt charges an effort to intimidate an advertiser by a representative of the Department of Justice. E. M. Mansur, of Floral Park, N. Y., is named as the advertiser.

Quoted From "The American"

Dealing with Mr. Hearst, Colonel Roosevelt cites date after date on which "The New York American" printed matter calculated to aid Germany in the war, but he also told that since Mr. Burleson's statement was issued formally, Mr. Roosevelt will answer it completely in a letter to some Senator, and to have it appear prominently in the records, precisely as Mr. Burleson's statement appears.

Attacked for Telling Truth

He then makes the following preliminary statement:

"The Metropolitan Magazine and 'Collier's' Magazine and The New York Tribune have consistently upheld the war, but have also told that small portion of the truth which it was absolutely necessary to tell about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently, and have had to have it appear prominently in the records, precisely as Mr. Burleson's statement appears."

Reverses His Action

"On March 11 the postmaster of New York wrote to 'The Metropolitan' asking its action of March 2, but making no apology and giving no explanation. The Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, on March 11 replied to 'The Metropolitan' stating that action had been taken that an article in it was a traitorous effusion, and that he did not know whether the statements were justifying and that no steps would be taken to repair the damage done by the conduct of the New York postmaster."

Threatened by Fire

A fire which threatened to destroy several buildings of the New York Dock Company, at Columbia and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, was discovered early this morning.

Firemen who arrived on the first alarm sent in a third without bothering with a second, in order to get an adequate force to cope with the fire at the earliest possible moment.

The fire was in a building owned by the company at the foot of Baltic Street. The watchman, its only occupant, escaped.

Immense quantities of groceries and general merchandise were stored in the building, which was a terminal warehouse. Some of the property was destined for army use. Near by was a warehouse filled with hay and less than a block away was a chemical factory. Soon after 2 o'clock the fire was reported under control.

Two British Airmen Defeat 20 Teutons, Shooting Down 8

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 10.—One of the most daring and magnificent bits of work done by British planes was carried out this week, when two English machines fought twenty German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon the conflict because they had been so badly shot up.

The British machines returned safely from this extraordinary engagement, having abandoned their attack when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of a half-hour of whirlwind fighting with machine guns.

New French Air Hero Downs Six Foes in Day

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, May 10.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieutenant René Fonck, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

"Yesterday Lieutenant Fonck brought down six German biplanes in the course of two patrols. He downed the first two in ten seconds, the third five minutes later, and the other three in the course of the second patrol."

Lieutenant Fonck's achievement has never been equaled. He is the greatest French air fighter since Captain Guynemer.

"I am going to avenge Lieutenant Chaput," declared Lieutenant Fonck before taking the air yesterday morning. Chaput, who had accounted for sixteen German machines, was killed Tuesday.

Lieutenant Fonck had only just left the region of the airfield when he encountered an enemy squadron. He drove straight at them, opening fire with his machine gun, and shot down two of the Germans in fewer than ten seconds. He then went after a third machine which was within reach and sent it crashing to earth five minutes later.

Lieutenant Fonck returned to the airfield to take on more gasoline and to rest before going out for the second patrol. On this patrol he met another squadron. One two-seater he shot to pieces in the air and two others he saw strike the ground, all within five minutes.

Lieutenant Fonck, who was reported killed yesterday and whom Fonck declared he would avenge, was a popular aviator. He was a friend of Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight boxer, the late Captain Guynemer and also of the American aviators who have been fighting on the French front.

Fonck as Fighting Man Was Unknown a Year Ago

Lieutenant Fonck, who recently took a leading place among the French aces, was credited unofficially nearly a month ago with having shot down thirty-four German machines. He is described as a remarkably cool and daring fighter. Recently he fought two German machines in a sequence of eight, felled one of them and put the other to flight.

A year ago Lieutenant Fonck was unknown as a fighting aviator. He entered the aerial service as pilot of an airplane regulating artillery fire. After more than 500 hours of flight over the line and two victories over German planes which had attempted to interfere with his work he was sent into a squadron of pursuit planes. Eight days later, on May 13, 1917, he became an ace, being cited officially for having destroyed his fifth airplane. He is twenty-three years old.

100 Netted in Slacker Raid on White Way

Nearly one hundred men and women were rounded up from Broadway and near Broadway resorts in a "slacker drive" last night, directed by James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, co-operating with the officers and staff of Police Inspector Dominick Henry.

Amid general excitement the night's campaign was loaded into waiting patrol wagons and driven to the West Forty-seventh Street police station. There scores of men and women were detained under the charge of having witnessed violations of law.

"We are endeavoring to round up slackers, and also those who, by their corruption of body and mind, constitute a menace to our soldiers and sailors. My idea is to have these persons committed and subjected to medical examination," said Mr. Smith.

N. Y. Dock Co. Plant Threatened by Fire

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Say Borglum, Using Wilson, Sought Profit

Sworn Statements From Army Intelligence Service Given to Senate

Sculptor Planned Aircraft Company

Quoted as Saying He "Could Do Anything With President"

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Sensational sworn statements, letters and telegrams from the files of the Army Intelligence Service were read into the Senate record today to show that Gutzon Borglum, while holding a personal commission from President Wilson to inquire into the government's aviation programme, was negotiating secretly for the formation of a private airplane

GIVE HIM A FOUR YEARS' UNIVERSITY COURSE IN ONE



Company to Take War Contracts and Capitalize Its Friendship With the President

The sculptor, who has been the chief critic of aircraft production officials, is represented as seeking for himself a position as silent partner in the proposed new corporation, his sole asset in the transaction to be "his personal friendship with President Wilson, whom he stated he could do anything with."

Senator Thomas Submits Papers

A formal statement of Kenyon W. Mix, of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Indiana, setting forth a detailed account of his negotiations with the two men, is among the papers put into the Congressional record. They were presented by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, a member of the Senate Military Committee, who has been particularly active in connection with the aircraft agitation.

The Mix statement, showing that government officials, including Vice-President Marshall and Howard E. Coffey, head of the Aircraft Board, have had most of the information disclosed to-day since last January. There is no indication, however, that it reached President Wilson himself at that time, or that the President knew of its existence until several weeks ago, when he called a halt upon the sculptor's investigations in his name.

All of the documents submitted by Senator Thomas, as well as much other data for the War Department, have been placed in the hands of Assistant Attorney General Friereson, who has

Leaders Oppose New Tax Bills At This Session

Decision Postponed Pending Conference With McAdoo and Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Congress is not taking kindly to the idea of abandoning its plans for adjournment about July 1 in order to undertake new revenue legislation. A decision on Secretary McAdoo's recommendation that immediate legislation to provide more money to meet increasing war expenditures was postponed by Capitol leaders to-day until next week, pending conferences with the Secretary and President Wilson.

Mr. McAdoo's suggestion was submitted formally to-day, and it met with instant opposition from leaders and rank and file of both Senate and House.

Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees, respectively, voiced emphatic objection to proceeding during the present session unless Treasury needs make immediate action imperative.

Representative Kitchin added that it

French Gain; Repel Heavy Counter Blow

Capture Park at Grivesnes, on Somme Front, and Get Prisoners

Artillery Fire Grows at Amiens

Enemy Massing Reserves, and Main Drive Is Expected There

Launching a blow at the enemy's line at Grivesnes, near the tip of the great Somme salient, the French on Thursday recaptured the park just outside the town which the Germans have held for three weeks. In their advance they took 258 prisoners, and held

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April Ship Loss Half That of Year Ago

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Official French statistics on the submarine warfare received here in a dispatch from France to-day show that the total losses of Allied and neutral ships, including accidents at sea, were approximately only one-half as great during April this year as in April, 1917.

In April last year 634,685 tons were lost, while this April's figures are 381,631. Submarine attacks now are more costly for the enemy, the dispatch points out, because the attacks are chiefly made with torpedoes, instead of gunfire, as was the case before merchant ships were adequately and efficiently armed.

Attention also is called to the fact that each time the Germans have made an offensive on land they made a corresponding effort with their submarines. Thus, during the second half of March, the number and activities of submarines increased. The first half of April marked a very distinct lessening, attributed to the counter efforts of the Allies.

Enemy Drafts Belgian Boys For War Work

Youths of 14 Forced to Dig and Grade Land Near Trenches

WASHINGTON, May 10.—As part of the practice of commandeering labor, the German military authorities in Belgium have registered all youths above thirteen in the region of Mons and are employing many between fourteen and seventeen in digging and grading close to the trenches north of Verdun and near the American front.

A protest of Belgian Senators received at the legation says the Germans are forcing men, women and children into a state of servitude throughout the military zone, which comprises all Flanders and a considerable part of Hainaut and Luxembourg.

After having forced scores of thousands of men in Belgium into service for work of a military description," says the legation statement, "the Germans have extended their slave methods to women and even children. According to the latest news from occupied territory, and to the text of a protest of the Belgian Senators and Deputies from invaded Belgium, just received at the Belgian Legation, the abominable practice of commandeering forced labor is now general all over the military zone, which comprises all of Flanders and a considerable portion of Hainaut and Luxembourg. There are numerous instances of such treatment.

Statement of Germans Intended to Minimize Atrocities in Belgium

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The circular letter distributed by German propagandists in Spain, in which is recited the tale of confiscation and plunder carried out by the occupying forces and which invites neutrals to "take warning," is a ridiculous misstatement of the facts, according to a statement obtained from an official Belgian source to-day. The circular was declared to have minimized the gigantic plunder of Belgium by Germany, and was really not put out to warn neutrals, but to get before neutral countries a German version of the havoc wrought by the invaders. The statement says:

"Though it is impossible at present to calculate the amount of the losses suffered by Belgium, it is evident that some figures, though as yet incomplete, may be quoted:

"War contribution, \$388,000,000 up to August 1, 1917.

"Local war contributions and fines (about), \$400,000,000 to end of 1914.

"Seizure of machinery and requisitioning of raw materials, already \$400,000,000 up to January, 1915, according to a German evaluation.

"Losses caused by forced idleness and stoppage of industries, without counting destruction of landed property, officially estimated by Germany in 1914 at \$1,000,000,000.

"It will be seen from the above figures that taking a low estimate even for the few facts at present available and which are far below the actual situation it would amount to \$1,600,000,000."

In addition to the enormous thefts committed by the Germans, they have practised systematic murder of the population; they have enslaved hundreds of thousands of the Belgian people, removing them to Germany and to the colonies; they have razed cities and have sought to alienate a part of the inhabitants from the others.

Up to May 1, 1918, the Germans had destroyed 43,200 houses in more than 600 localities. An official estimate puts at 20,000 as the least number of buildings burned by the Germans as reprisals, and since 1916 the total has been greatly increased through the warfare in West Flanders. Among the buildings destroyed were monuments of the greatest historical and archaeological value, and in addition priceless works of art and even irreplaceable libraries have been wantonly destroyed. Military requisitions have removed practically everything from the country that could be utilized by Germany.

Kaiser Sends Ultimatum to Bolsheviki

Demands Execution of Measures Making Russia Virtually a Colony

LONDON, May 10.—Dispatches from Moscow say the newspapers there publish statements that an ultimatum was recently handed to the Council of the People's Commissaries by the German Ambassador, Count von Mirbach, which demands the immediate execution of measures making Russia virtually a German colony.

The main points of the ultimatum were the settlement of the prisoner question, complete cessation of arming troops and the abandonment of detachments to enter Russian territory, and the occupation of the city of Moscow and other cities of Great Russia.

A Russian government wireless dispatch announces that peace negotiations with the Ukraine have commenced. It says that hostilities have ceased on the Veroneh, Karak and Briank fronts and that a line of demarcation has been established.

It is expected, says the dispatch, that the Russian delegation will soon meet the German-Soviet delegation and sign a peace. Meantime the Russians have established on all fronts defensive guards, who will not permit armed detachments to enter Russian territory. The statement, which is signed by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, asserts that many enemy documents have violated the orders of the Central authorities, crossed the frontiers of the Ukraine and invaded the region of the Don Cossacks. This provoked a German ultimatum, he says, which must be disarmed by the relentless use of force.

With a view to combating such hands, the Don and Kuban regions are declared to be in a state of siege. Guards will be placed at exposed points on the frontier and the military command will be responsible for a vigilant defence. The statement says severe discipline must be maintained and that reports shall be sent to the high military council regarding obedience to these instructions, as well as information concerning the movement of all bands.

Americans Take Part in Successful Raid in Apremont Forest

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 10.—The American artillery participated and the American infantry lent some assistance in a successful French raid in the Apremont Forest, northwest of Toul, at dawn to-day. The American batteries, acting with the French artillery in a heavy two hours' bombardment, were showered with gas shells by the Germans.

Slightly to the east of the section raided American paratroops created a diversion. One patrol entered Apremont village, which was found to be deserted. The salute from each man and the men were returning.

Another patrol cut the enemy's first system of barbed wire and was engaged on the second entanglement, ten yards from the trenches, when it was attacked by fifteen Germans, using rifles, bombs and pistols. The Americans fought for fifteen minutes and retired, without suffering casualties, on the approach of enemy reinforcements.

On the Luneville sector quiet prevailed.

King To-day to Review Americans in London

LONDON, May 10.—American troops will parade in London to-morrow. They will march over a route three miles long, starting from Wellington Barracks, Hyde Park, about noon and passing through some of the most fashionable streets of the metropolis. The regiment will be headed by its staff officers on horseback.

The column will pass by the American Embassy, where Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will receive the salute from each man and acknowledge the dipping of the colors.

A few minutes later the Americans will pass in review before King George at Buckingham Palace. Afterward they will return to barracks.

American flags began to appear to-day on scores of houses along the route of march, and there is every indication that London will give the Americans a flattering reception.

Italy Adds 250,000 To Foch's Reserves

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Italy's contribution to the reserve army General Foch is building up behind the lines in France for supreme emergency uses numbers nearly a quarter of a million men, official dispatches to-day say, and the force is being strengthened steadily.

CementLaden Cruiser Sunk In Channel in Daring Raid

Flanders Coast Now Believed Effectively Closed as Submarine Haven

Admiral Keyes Directs Attack

Old Vindictive, Battered at Zeebrugge, Fulfills Mission; Casualties Light

By Arthur S. Draper (Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, May 10.—Having played a gallant part in the raid on Zeebrugge, the battle-scarred British cruiser Vindictive, loaded with cement, steamed to the entrance of Ostend Harbor on Thursday night and was sunk directly in front of the piers.

Admiralty advises state that the enterprise was eminently successful and that now both Ostend and Zeebrugge are closed completely. A single motor launch was the only boat lost, and the casualties were light.

This second attempt to bottle up the U-boats and destroyers in Ostend comes as a considerable surprise, as it was hardly expected that another attack would be undertaken so soon after the raid of April 23.

Germans Caught Napping

While the public was urging that the Vindictive, which was badly damaged off Zeebrugge mole, be put on view, the navy was busy overhauling her for last night's affair. The superstructure was repaired and her holds filled with concrete.

The night was dark and slightly misty, conditions similar to those of April 23. A very daring attack caught the German guards unawares, and the Vindictive found her final berth before they had an opportunity to shell her.

In connection with the latest raid the following comment from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is interesting:

"It would be foolish to deny that, although the military object was not attained, this was a success for the British fleet to have carried out this almost incredibly risky landing in spite of the very strong German coast defenses.

Praises British Courage

"It is undeniable that enemy ships have penetrated into the harbor of Zeebrugge. For the first time the enemy has taken advantage of his favorable strategic position opposite the exposed Flanders coast for an attempt at landing.

"Not only was great courage necessary to carry it out, but still more good fortune. Natural and artificial fog in such enterprises must always be reckoned with. And they are reckoned with. Several attempts at landing have already been nipped in the bud.

"We do not envy the English their joy that they, on this occasion, were able to enter the harbor, but we are proud of our coast defenders, who, certainly for the moment in a most difficult position, spoiled the success of the enterprise by their coolness and bravery."

Vindictive Placed So Sifting Sand Will Close Harbor

LONDON, May 10.—The German submarine base of Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been blocked as the result of a new raid by British naval forces, the Admiralty announces. The obsolete cruiser Vindictive, filled with concrete, has been sunk across the entrance to the harbor.

The British lost one motorboat. Their casualties were light.

The announcement follows:

"Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge were successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser Vindictive was sunk between the piers and across the entrance of Ostend harbor."

Since the attack on Zeebrugge on April 23 the Vindictive had been filled with concrete and fitted as a block ship for this purpose.

"Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch, which has been damaged, and was sunk by orders of the vice-admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy."

"Our casualties were light."

The Vindictive lies at an angle not effectively blocking the channel at Ostend, but serving a very useful purpose, according to the Press Association.